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From V. N. Apekhin's article "Some questions on the epidemiology and parasitology of vector outbreaks of tularemia."

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Conclusions

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1. The multi-adaptive properties of Bact. tularense (variety of hosts and carriers) determine the complexity of the epidemiology of tularemia infection and the organization of anti-tularemia measures.
2. In the past, man has been infected with tularemia predominantly by the "contact" and "vector" routes.
3. The temporary German war-time occupation of a number of districts created conditions there for the mass reproduction of mousetype rodents.
4. Conditions in the occupied districts and adjacent areas made possible the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of tularemia of the so-called "threshing" (agricultural) and domestic type.
5. With the liberation of these districts and the resumption of normal household life, a sharp drop in the morbidity of tularemia is noted.
6. In the organization of tularemia prophylactic measures, the need for measures to prevent vector-produced tularemia must be taken into consideration.
7. The organization of the prophylaxis of vector-produced tularemia demands the wide use of experiences in antimalaria defense against the bite of the anopheles mosquito. However, this is expedient only when the specific

peculiarities of the epidemiology and parasitology of tularemia infection by vector are calculated.

8. In planning the organization of the prophylaxis of vector outbreaks of tularemia, the concurrent and fundamental problem of typifying the vector foci is introduced.

9. The problem of typifying vector foci of tularemia must be accomplished by:

- a. uncovering the principal epidemiologically dangerous types of blood-sucking arthropods,
- b. studying the biology and, especially, the phenology of blood-suckers,
- c. studying animals which serve as a reservoir of virus for the carriers,
- d. the study of the various methods of actively and passively combating the blood-sucking arthropods which may be shown to be carriers of tularemia virus.

10. The entomological sections of the institutes and stations of the antimalaria network can and must render aid to the young anti-tularemia network in the study of the foregoing questions on the epidemiology and parasitology of tularemia.